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## New-Work Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1868.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

NEW-YORK:

JOHN A. GRISWOLD. ALONZO B. CORNELL. ALEXANDER BARKLEY. For Canal Commissioner .... For State Prison Inspector ... HENRY A. BARNUM

For Clerk of Appeals ...... CAMPBELL H. YOUNG. Union Republican National Committee. mittee: William Chaffin, Chafrasin, Boston, Mass, William E. Chandler, Boreclery, Washington, D. C. Cherris, Excentive Committees—William E. Challe, Institute Managham, C. Landler, Cashin, Institute Managham, C. Landler, M. C. 2006 Greenst. Philadelpidia; Horoco Greelers, New York, H. H. Starwather, Norwick, Conn., S. E. Cowon, Bellaire, Onlog Marsh Giddings, Kalamarson, Mich. Western Excentive Committee, Mardungers Chicago, J. H. Jones, Chicago, H. L. Cyras M. Allen, Vinconnes, Ind.; F. B. Taylor, Omaha. Southern Excentive Committee, Headquarters Atlants, Ga.—M. H. Southwardt, New Orienns, La.; John H. Caldwell, Lagrange, Ga.; B. F. hien, Luttle Hock, Ark. Pacific Excentive Committee, Headquarters Arlants—George G. Gorinne, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. De Long, Virgima City, Nev.

Republican State Committee. The Republican State Central Committee have their headquarters at the rooms of the National Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. (No. 1.)

of the Executive Committee. New-York Grant and Cotfax Boys in Blue. Qea. Theo. B. Gates, Ch'ma. Rx. Com., Rooms 16 and 17 Aster House,

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE. Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an Five copies or over, \$3 cach; 16 copies, \$45.
Werkly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum 5 copies, \$0; 11 copies, \$15; 21 copies, to one address, \$25; 21 copies, to names of subscribers, \$21; 51 copies, to one address, \$50; 51 copies, to names of subscribers, \$55.

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New Chromo - Lithographs, Journe, Around Home, Our Sea-Shore Correspondence Chromo - Lithographs, Journeys Cape May, Colored Camp Meeting at Flushing, Repaving Broadway in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, What Befell the Rochester Lawyers, Brooklyn, What Befell the Rochester Lawyers Manufacturers' Taxes, Details of the Indian Out rages, Murder at Sea, Tennessee Teachers' Convention, The Presidency, Query for Irishmen, Gov. Seymour's Misrepresentations, Justice to Western Republicans, Letters from the People, Castle View, New-Rochelle, The Turf, Base-Ball, The Canal-st. Accident, Funeral of Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Supposed Poison Case, and Wood's Museum may be found on the second page; the Courts, the Money Article, and the Markets on the third; Tennessee on the sixth; Real Estate, Shipping Intelligence, Murder by a Lunatic, Reconstruction in South Carolina, New-Hampshire Mechanics and Art Exhibitions, rages, Murder at Sea, Tennesses Teachers' Conw-Hampshire Mechanics and Art Exhibitions, and the Artesian Well at Hartford, Conn., on the

In a collision with the police force of Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday evening, three negroes were shot, one of them mortally.

Good speakers are promised to address the Central Union Grant Club of Brooklyn, at thet. Hall, corner of Fulton and Concord-sts., this evening.

A bill has passed the South Carolina House, repudiating the foreign claims against the Bank of the State, and authorizing the Governor to to the issues of the pending conflict. In the take possession of the assets.

A letter from the Commissioner of Emigration of Tennessee, setting forth the advantages | the return of two Conservatives to Parliament. that Northern emigrants can gain in that State, will be found on our sixth page this morning.

The reports received yesterday by the Republican State Central Committee of New-York were very encouraging and augured well for the cause of Grant and Colfax in this State. Four new members were added to the Executive Committee.

M. de Girardin, who was formerly an active member of the Universal Peace Association, has recently published in the Liberté a furious appeal to the French nation in favor of declaring war against Germany. France, according to Girardin, must conquer the German Provinces on the left side of the Rhine in order of which a man like Gladstone is leader. to get its natural boundaries. The first popu-

immense crowd, witnessing the review of "Papists and Protestant Dissenters, avowed in instructing the Democracy in the tenets of troops, raised loud cries for peace and against war. Other demonstrations of the same kind will undoubtedly follow, for public opinion in France is opposed to aggressive wars.

The suggestion of a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, that those who subscribe for this journal should, after reading it, distribute their paper to persons too poor to purchase one, is meeting with a hearty indorsement, judging by the letters we receive from different sections of the country. By this plan many votes | hold can be secured to Grant and Colfax.

PAYMENT IN GREENBACKS.

The World wriggles daily nearer and nearer the dirty pool of Repudiation, which, since it swallowed (with what hideous contortions of perhaps, to have been expected. It has already got so far along as to say:

already got so far along as to say:

"The quotations [in Gen. Garfield's speech] from
Thaddons Stevens were thoroughly dishonest, and were
so branded by him with great warmth in the House.
He promised a full exposure of the deception, but death
intervened to frustrate his intentions. The Trimusknows that the bill on which Mr. Stevens made the
speech from which it has so often quoted was a very
different bill from that which finally passed Congress.
It contemplated no five-twenty bonds, but twenty year
bends outright; and yet The Trimus brazenly asserts
that the speech related to the Five-Twenties." Comments by The Tribune.

Gen. James A. Garfield has been surpassed in perspicacity by very few men who ever sat in Congress, and in integrity by no one whatever. He made his speech on the currency wherein the Five-Twenties are payable, with its repeated citations from Mr. Stevens and others, in the presence of Mr. S., of Gen. Butler, and of their Copperhead allies. Here is one of his citations from Mr. Stevens's speech in the House (Feb. 6, 1862), in closing the debate on the Legal-Tender act:

the debate on the Legal-Tender act:

"This money would soon lodge in large quantities with the capitalists and banks, who must take them. But the instinct of gain—perhaps I may call it avaries—would not allow them to keep it long unproductive. A dollar in a uniser's safe supraductive is a sore disturbance. Where could be invest it! In United States loans at six per cent, redeemable in gold in twenty years, the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired. The Government would thus again possess such notes in exchange for bonds, and again reissue them. I have no doubt that thus the \$500,000,000 of bonds authorized would be absorbed in less time than would be needed by the Government, and thus \$150,000,000 would do the work of \$000,000,000 of bonds.
"When further loans were wanted you need only authorized the sale of more bonds. The same \$150,000,000 of

orize the sale of more bonds. The same \$150,000,000 of tes will be ready to take them."—[Globe, vol. 46, p. 588 A little further on, on the same page, he said :

"Gentlemen are clausorous in favor of those who have debts due them, lest the debtor should the more easily pay his debt. I do not much synapathize with such importanate money-lenders. But widows and orphaus are interested and in tears lest their estates should be hadly invested. I pity no one who has his money invested in United States bonds, payable in gold in feerily years, with interest semi-annually."

He then proceeded to review the several substitutes, stating first the plan of the Committee. I quote from the same page:

"Let me restate the various projects. Ours proposes nited States notes, secured at the end of twenty years to paid in coin, and the interest raised by taxation seminally—such notes to be money, and of uniform value grouphont the Union. No better investment, in my drugent, can be had. No better currency can be interested. Mr. Garfield made further citations from Mr.

Stevens and other members of the Ways and Means Committee to the same effect, and said: "Thus, Mr. Speaker, I have shown that, when the original Five-Twenty Bond bill passed the House in 1802, ALL who referred to the subject stated that the principal of those bonds teas payable in gold; that the gentleman from Fennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] so stated five distinct lines, and no member suggested anything to the contrary; that when in 1808 that gentleman raised a doubt on the subject, he was promptly met by the statement of a leading member of the Committee of Ways and Means that he never before heard of such a suggestion, and nobody on the Committee of Ways and Means that he never before heard of such a suggestion, and nobody on the paying them in anything but coin."

These accortions are certainly in point. They

These assertions are certainly in point. They are either true, or Gen. Garfield ought to have Mr. Stevens responded as follows:

"I suppose I am not allowed to reply to the gentleman now. I have no controversy with bim. Why it is he has renewed the attack upon me. God only knows. I only referred to hum as speaking the language of another, the Secretary of the Treasury; and, when the proper time comes, I will show there is not a word of truth in what either one of them says."

-Mr. Stevens is since dead, and was then so near death that he could not be fairly held responsible for his assertions. But the Editor of The World is alive; The Congressional Globe for 1863 is at hand; and he can show that Gen. All communications to the Committee should be addressed to it at that place. Mr. H. E. Low is Chairman and Mr. James Tervilliger Secretary see him try it! If not, he virtually confesses that he is using Mr. Stevens's name to bolster up a fraud of whose character and drift he is perfectly aware.

THE COMING ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Judging from present indications, the coming elections in the United Kingdom for a new Parliament are likely to be furiously contested in most places. At any rate, it will not be for want of a liberal use of provocatives by the Tory party if they fail to be marked by an unusual amount of acrimony and turbulence. Mr. Disraeli has, with a malicious cunning, struck the key-note of bigotry, appealing to the worst prejudices of the ignorant masses; and already the religious enmities, which most people persuaded themselves had been buried beyond hope of resurrection, have been revived in full vigor. The times of Titus Oates and Lord George Gordon seem to be about to return in England. The old No Popery cry is to be the watchword of the approaching political campaign. Fanatics wax eloquent in describing the dangers to be apprehended from Popery through the threatened destruction of that bulwark of Protestantism presented in the union of Church and State. Orthodox clergymen forget their professional dignity, and portly bishops the traditional suavity of manners peculiar to their order, in their zeal to save the "venerable establishment" from the sacrilegious hands of the despoiler. Clerical agencies are at work all over England, Scotland, and Ireland, to fan the flames of religious animosity, by making the people believe that the triumph of the Liberal party in the elections will be certainly followed by the most disastrous consequences to the Protestant Churches throughout the realm, and to the whole fabric of government; and the Tory press, religious and secular, is fully employed in sowing broadcast in every direction the seeds of dissension and bitterness.

Here are two remarkable illustrations of the spirit that is now abroad in England in relation City of London au Association, known as the Finsbury Union, has been formed, for the purpose of securing for the district it represents pledged to sustain the Protestant faith and the Irish branch of the English and Irish Church. With this view communications marked "pri-"vate and confidential" had been addressed to the clergy of Finsbury, urging them to take their part in an agitation which is now no longer one of party politics, to make all the their congregations, and so aid in forming a combination "for the promotion," as the cir-"liberties, the stability of the throne, and the greatness and prosperity of the nation." How upserupulously the promoters of this Union are prepared to do their work may be judged by the style in which they describe the movement An "unnatural and unholy alliance," they say,

infidels and Republican Radicals, with no their faith. common purpose but the reckless design of destroying our National Protestant Church, the country's only safeguard against the encroachments of the Apostate Church of Rome, the great enemy of God's truth, and the unrelenting persecutor of His saints in every part of the world." It can hardly fail to strike even the most careless reader, what an utter want of faith these Unionists of Finsbury show in the creed they profess to mighty and well-disciplined party. As for The so tenaciously and to prize so dearly, when they avow, in effect, that their only hope for the safety of the Protestant Church of England lies in the favor and protection of the State. But why should Conservatives trouble themselves about consistency, when every motive of self-interest demands visage!) the new Democratic platform, was, that they defeat Republican Radicals at any cost ? Our second illustration is more striking still. An organization calling itself the Church Defense Association has been formed in the City of Manchester, and a circular from this body has just been issued, making an urgent appeal for "help and assistance toward de-'fraying the expense of 10,000 copies of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," published by the Book Society in London at two pence each, and intended to be "distributed free in all the Church of England Sunday-Schools to scholars from inine years of age and upward, to counteract "the circulation of William Cobbett's History of the Reformation," which, it is added, "is being sown broadcast in our city, and is calculated to inflict a deep wound on our cause at the general election." This appeal would be simply ludicrons, did it not awaken a feeling of sadness to see such an exhibition of bigotry and intolerance in an age of enlightenment and progress, and in a country that boasts of its freedom. It puzzles 'one to understand how the distribution among the juveniles of old Foxe's Martyrology can influence the result of the election in Manchester-unless

> country, and foreshadows the fierceness of the fight which is shortly to take place, And this is not all. In Ireland the tocsin has been sounded. A simple question of secular justice to the great majority of the population has been converted into a battle of creeds. Furious appeals are made to the old spirit of Orangeism, and Protestant Associations are everywhere marshaling their forces for a fight, upon the issue of which the people are in effect assured will depend whether the massacres of 1641 shall not be avenged upon the Protestant descendants of the men of that bloody period. But, in inflaming the spirit of religious jealousy, the Tories are playing a most dangerous game. They are sowing the wind, and they may find themselves, when it is too late, in the midst of a whirlwind utterly beyond their power to control; for, of the evil passions by which human nature is moved, that of religious hate is the bitterest and most unmanageable.

the parents through their children. But the

conflict, shows to what extent the spirit of

party animosity is being invoked in the old

## THE NEW DEMOCRATIC ORGAN.

The Hon. Mark M. Pomeroy, the great Democratic editor and statesman of the West, has honored us with a copy of his "new national daily paper," The Democrat. We are plad to been expelled from the House within an hour. have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Tilden and his friends that they are about to have an organ that will "force the fighting." We have been convinced that the disgust which the pure Democracy of New-York felt for The Herald and The World would take expression in this form. It was impossible for a great party, a party of lusty, zealous, and bold men, to forever follow the uncertain leadership of The Herald, or to find comfort in the endless columns of twaddle which the hangers-on of the Manhattan Club daily distill into The New-York World. They have yearned for a leader like Pomeroy; and now Pomeroy comes among them, a Saul among Democratic prophets, and raises the banner of true Democracy in New-York.

Mr. Pomeroy informs us that his paper will be "red-hot;" that it will be "a true reliable, out-and-out Democratic daily paper;" that it will be "the sharpest, plainest, most readable, best edited, and most interesting daily paper ever issued in America;" and that "it will per-'sistently and unflinchingly advocate the equality of States or another war." He also assures us that, in arranging this platform, it is "with a full knowledge of the wants of the people, their sentiments and demands." The difference between Mr. Pomeroy and the other Democratic editors is, that he is sincere. He claims to be a Democrat, and nothing else. A periodical writer recently made a sensation by pub-"New-York"-Mr. John Allen of Water-st. What Mr. Allen is to New-York society Mr. Pomeroy is to American journalism. He is the "Wickedest" Editor in the country, and doesn't claim to be anything else. Mr. Allen makes his living by harboring prostitutes, selling "red-hot" liquor, having "red-hot" dances, and generally furnishing his guests with a "red-"hot" entertainment. The consequence is that Mr. Allen is a beloved denizen the effectof Water-st., and on the high road to fortune. Mr. Pomeroy proposes to publish a "red-hot newspaper." He will do justice to the virtues of Wilkes Booth ; he will tell us of the loves of Grant among the Digger Indians, and about Butler's enormous larceny of spoons, and will illustrate the torments of the "gorilla Liucoln" as he "roasts in the lowest hell." Mr. John Allen, if he were to start a hewspaper to rival cratic taste. It is all very well for these curled darlings of the Manhattan Club, sodden with the fumes of Mr. Barlow's champagne, to write their rhetorical fribbles about the Constitution and the laws; but the true-hearted Democrat, the Democrat who goes to the polls and assists light which you may properly call dazzling. in swelling the great Democratic majority of New-York, wants just such teaching as Mr. Pomeroy proposes to give him.

The only difficulty with Mr. Pomeroy's enterprise is, that about nine-tenths of the Democratic party cannot read. He is, therefore, very to Holland to teach English, and upon arriv-

The advent of Mr. Pomeroy is a matter that more immediately concerns The World, The Herald, and The Express than it does THE TRIBUNE. At the same time, it is an event in New-York journalism. It was something to know that we had Mr. John Allen in Water-st., and that he represented a phase of metropolitan society. It is also something to know that we have Mr. Brick Pomeroy in journalism, and that he leads a World, it serves no purpose either useful or ornamental, except to print the inexhaustible letters of George T. Curtis and the interminable speeches of Mr. Tilden. It would be a sad thing for Mr. Curtis not to have an organ; and Mr. Tilden in the agony of unreported speeches is a subject too dreadful for contemplation. But what will be their loss will be the gain of the party generally. The Herald s not in so much danger. Mr. Pomeroy has great genius, but Mr. Bennett, if the pinch comes, can teach him how to make a paper "so unmistakably Democratic that people will know 'what it means the first reading."

THE HORRORS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Oliver Dyer, who had already done much to expose beneficently the social sores of our City, has an article in the forthcoming (Sept.) issue of Packard's Monthly that must command general and salutary attention. It is entitled, The Magdalens of New-York City: Shall they have a chance for Salvation ? "-and, though it deals with horrible facts, it contains no line, no sentence, that the purest may not read without a blush.

In the course of his trenchant and harrowing exposé, Mr. Dyer says :

exposé, Mr. Dyer says:

\* \* \* "One-fifth of the girls who walk our streets at night are under sixteen years of age, and many of them are were children, not yet fourten, and some of them not yet thirteen years old.

"And matters are growing worse all the time. The tendency in every department of vice and crime is youthwards. Thieves, burglars, pickpockets, as well as daughters of shame, average many years younger now than they did a quarter of a century ago—and so do drunkards. We have repeatedly seen children under four years of age drunk in the streets of the Fourth Ward, and have also seen them come drunk to the Heward Mission day school, and siecp off their delauch on the floor or the benches of that institution.

"Our horrified country friends are doubtless ready to cry, 'But why is not a stop put to this! Why are not these children rescued from their nunatural parents!"

'It is not done, simply because it can't be done. Except for some overt act of misdemeanor, feiony, or crime, there is no power that can take a child from its parents against its parents' will. on the supposition that it is hoped to reach fact that it is attempted to enlist the services of young people of tender years in the coming

its no power that can take a child from its parents against its parents will.

"Furthermore, New-York City is largely ruled by the nefarious classes, and those who are in direct or indirect alliance with them. The influence of the numerical government is wholly on their side; and, were it not for the Board of Health, the Excise Commission, and the Metropolitan Police, the city would in time become absolutely uninhabitable for decent people.

"But sadder than any of these last mentioned facts is the fact that a good deal of the property occupied by the minious of vice in this city is owned by persons of respectability, and some of it by those who are regarded as pallars of the church! A man whose wife and daughters carry Bibles and prayer-books purchased with that hire which is an aboundation unto the Lord thy Gud' (see Deuteronomy xxiit, 18), and who pays his pew-rents with the same aboundation, is a greater obstacle to the line which is all about hand and the later by the case Deuteronomy xxiii, 18), and who pays his pew-rents with the same about allow, is a greater obstacle to the regeneration of that unfortunate class from whom he regeneration of this fact should be omitted, lest the publication of this fact should be omitted, lest the publication of this fact should be omitted, lest the Church should suffer; but we do not so read the Scriptures. Those who make such suggestions would doubtless in set advised the paission from the Gospels of the account of Peter's three less lest that sad story should injure the cause of Peter's Master. But truth asks no such disreputable fayors, nor could the cause of Christ be served by any suppression of the truth. So far from omitting the statement, we have been strongly tempted to go further, and publish the names of the hypocritical miscream's referred to, that the finger of scorn might be pointed at them as they traverse the aisless of the churches which they infest. Such righteous retribution may yet overtake them, dealt by a less merciful hand than ours."

-Mr. Dyer thus hopefully concludes his har-

rowing exhibit: dens has given the girls courage to assect their liberty, and they are becoming less manageable than heretofore by their keepers. Many of the unstance and experience a looking for release from their thralloom to sin as they newer have looked for it before. Early memories, long dead, are recalled to life—momories of family worship and sweet religious instruction. For a large majority of these girls were once Sabbath-school scholurs, and many of them are daughters of Christian parents. Numbers of them were formerly Sabbath-school teachers and members of Christian churches. The same painful facts have been revealed by the labors of the Midnight Mission in Loaden. Of four hundred girls resened from the streets and dens of vice in London by that Mission, nearly every one had been a Sabbath-school scholar or teacher, and their appread too hundred and sixty-three years—an average of over three years to each girl.

"The present acons to be an appointed time for the " The influx of decent people into the Water

over three years to each girl.

"The present seems to be an appointed time for this work. The spirit of God seems to be moving the hearts of men herein as it never moved them before.

"The whole country seems to be awaking to the importance of the subject. It is beginning to be understood that, so long as anybody's daughter is neglected, nobody's daughter is seen holding prayer-meetings for the especial purpose of invoking divine aid in this work. Offers of assistance are coming in from many unexpected quarters. But the work is a gigantic one, and must necessarily be a slow one. The salvation of these girs is a hard problem. The material difficulties are great. They must have shelter, and clothing, and food; they must have shelter, and clothing, and food; they must have human sympathy and elevating companionship. And the problem is,

the problem is,
"How shall these be furnished in such manner as shall
most certainly secure the spiritual regeneration of the e believe that this problem is in process of solution.

and that it will ere long be practically determined. Let every one be as helpful as possible. In the words of a zealous worker in every good cause: 'Let the people keep on praying. God rules in this world, and He will bring these things all out straight.'"

Tubby-Hook has spoken-the Tubby-Hookers have declared themselves; and as, according to the Democratic authority before us, a majority of the "leading" Tubby-Hookers are Democrats, it is not surprising to find that Tubby-Hook is lishing the history of "The Wickedest Man in | for Seymour, and that Tubby-Hook is likewise for Blair, and that Tubby-Hook repudiates Grant, and that Tubby-Hook also will have nothing to do with Colfax, which is an affecting thing to know, especially if it should turn out that as Tubby-Hook goes so will go the Union. The Tubby-Hookers raised their banner last week and nailed it to the mast, and expressed the views of Tubby-Hook in two highly condensed and conclusive resolutions, to

1. That peace and reunion should have followed the unconditional surrender of the South. -Perhaps it would have followed, if those lately in Rebellion had not developed, as at New-Orleans, for instance, such a remarkable passion for shooting Loyalists and Black men. Whether, as the Rebels fought as long as they could and surrendered because they could fight no longer, they were entitled to be treated as Pomeroy, could not more aptly suit the Demo- if they all along had been perfectly virtuous and patriotic, and whether a man who swears roundly that he will fight again as soon as he can get a chance is to be trusted, are questions upon which even "the leading residents of 'Tubby-Hook" do not appear to have shed a

2. Resolved (by Tubby-Hook), That the South submitted confiding to the generosity of the North.

never mind! Only we should like to know when, where, or how the Rebels have exmuch in the position of Goldsmith, who went pressed this confidence in "the generosity of the 'North." They "surrendered" simply because ing there found he could not talk Dutch. This they had arrived at that "last ditch" about is one reason for the confidential circulation of | which they had been so long raying. Here effective refutation, made a Democratic speech The World, although another is that, even if and there, we admit, a distinguished officer or converts they can among the young men of the masses of the Democracy could read The politician among them has admitted the decis-World, they would not be able to understand | ion to be final, has taken the necessary oaths, it. Mr. Pomeroy will meet this difficulty by and has deprecated the erazily abusive lancular expresses it, "of our civil and religious printing abundant illustrations. We shall have guage of those around him; but to-day in pictures of Grant in every stage of intoxica- every Southern city, town, or village there are tion; of Butler as "the Lowell Shyster," hordes of unreconstructed Secessionists who spoon-thief," and "bank-robber;" of the are as wolfish as ever, and who all, so far as they gentleman" Booth in all the glory of his can go for anybody, go for Seymour and Blair patriotic virtue; and of "Abe" Lincoln in all to a man. Ask these roarers if they "conthe merited agony of eternal punish cent. "fided in the generosity of the North," and they There are few Democrate so ignorant that they will tell you, with a perfectly unlimited amount of lar reply to this mad programme was made the has been formed between "High Church Ritual- cannot understand a picture; and by the means profune swearing, that the North never had any day before yesterday at Marseilles, when an "ists and Broad Churchmen, Ultramontane the Wickedest Editor in America will succeed benerosity to confide in. It was entirely owing printed in The World-on the very eye of an

Hook, that "peace and reunion do not follow unconditional surrender."

THE NOISE OF BATTLE.

Gen. Cullen A. Battle, of the late Confederate Army, was introduced to the late Seymonr and Blair ratification meeting at Mobile by the Hon. John Forsyth of The Mobile Register, who commended him as follows:

commended film as follows:

"Gen. C. A. Battle nobly did his part in the fields of the South, when a holy libation of blood and valor was poured out to the common renown. At Seven Pines, at Chancellors ville, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fisher's Hill, and on scores of fields, he led his brave Ainbamans where glory was to be won, and his gray coat and flashing sword were ever found nearest the flashing of the guns. Our worthy President, Coi. Herndon, hinself bearing the scars of the mighty conflict, will introduce to you one of the heroes of this gigantic war." In the course of his speech, Gen. Battle ad-

dressed his fellow soldiers of the late C. S. A.

"Comrades! brothers! year after year you hore the Con-federate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle-fields covered it with victory. federate flag through fire and fempest, and upon more than two hundred battle-fields covered it with victory. Your imperishable glories are intreached in the impregnable fortress of the past, and no power can dim their effulgence. Hate, malignity, and tyranny, are impotent to transform patriots into traitors, and heroes into shaves. You, my comrades, and you alone, can obliterate the giorious record. Will you do it, or shall it remain a perpetual heritage to your children! What though your flag went down bathed in woman's consecrating fears and baptized in the best blood of the nation! This is still your native land. You all did love her once, not without cause. Her mountains are as grand, her valleys are as ferfile as ever; her daughters are as fair, her matrons are na virtuous. Is she less dear to you because she has opened her maternal bosom and received to her embrace the noblest and bravest of her sons! I sake the less your mother because she has been insulted and wronged! Ob, she is dearer—a thousand times dearer—than she was in her strength and her glory. Her forthinds in the midst of her desolation has attracted the admiration of the world; and now the great Democratic party of the Union throws over her a banner inscribed with the principles of constitutional liberty for which she fought, and I am here to-night to ask you to come up to her affar, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. The Democratic party of the Union throws over her as the principles upon which the Confederacy was founded—but the Confederacy adopted them because they were promulgated by the fathers of American Independence, and were vindicated by the war of the Revolution. Under them, the American colonies advanced to a mighty empire, and in their observance is the last hope for American consiliational liberty. Not only does it declare in favor of that Constitution so dear to you, but it most soicmaly declares that all those acts of Reconstruction, so totally dearnetive of your rights, and so repre Your imperishable glories are intreached in the impre

and void.

"And what of the candidates who stand upon that platform! Horatio Seymour stands at the head of American statesmen. Had he lived in the best days of Rome, he would have been among the most renowned of her Senators. Had he be en an actor in the earlier days of the Republic, he would have been the compeer of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson," &c., &c. -Battle seems to be on his high horse. We'll

try to take him down next November.

VOORHEES SWINDLING.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, head of the Freedmen's Bureau, is widely known as a gallant soldier, an carnest patriot, a devout Christian, and an honest, true man. Being recently called on to correct an estimate by a Democratic Congressman of what the Freedmen's Bureau (now being rapidly wound up under an act of Congress) had probably cost, Gen. Howard gave an official statement of what it had actually cost, which, including large sums expended in feeding the hungry White Rebels of the South, was less than \$11,000,000, if we include the pay and allowances of Army officers serving in the Bureau, though paid with their respective regiments, and Commissary stores supplied from Army depots. Aside from these, the total cost of the Bureau has been less than Six Millions. And now, in the face of this full, specific, recent statement of what the Bureau has cost, D. W. Voorhees has recently made a speech at Terre Haute, in which he says:

"Is there one man in the VIth Congressional District who earns his living by labor who will vote to uphold a party which spends from ten to fifteen millions a year of the public money for the support of Southern negroes! Is there one man in this district willing to work for the support of the idle African, who is the ablest and most robust laborer in the world ! If there is, I would like to see him. I would like to hear his reasons. I would like to hear him explain his vote in the presence of his wife and children, who look to him for the necessaries and comforts of life. laws which robs and cramps them, in order to sustain as public beggars the lazy, able negroes of the South. I will ere give, as a specimen, one of Gen. Howard's own estimates, who, as you are aware, is Superintendent, under the Radical Congress, of the Freedmen's Bureau. He BAYS :

Te is estimated that the amount required for the expenditures of the Burean for the faces year commencing January, 1860, will be \$11,745,.050. This same is requisite for the following purposes:

Salaries of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Commissioners, \$147,500. Salaries of clerks.

Salaries of clerks. Transportation
School Superintendents
S.tes for schools and asylums
Telegraphing "Where is the laborer in any one of the nine counties of

this Congressional district who, looking at these figures, which he has to help pay, will vote for a man who approves the assessment of such taxation ! I call upon the farmers and the mechanics, and I call upon their wives and children, to rise against such outrage and oppression. Shall the white man and the white woman be slaves to the black man and black woman ?" -Surely, the ears of this villain ought to be

nailed to the pillery, as a warning to those who shall be tempted so to bear false witness hereafter.

The Sun likes its own way of dealing with willful falsehoods better than that of THE TRIBUNE. We shall not differ with it because of that amiable and natural partiality. But we are curious as to its application of its rule to a given state of facts. For instance: There are certain of the baser and more reck-

less Copperhead journals accustomed, when they are at their wits' end for truth and reason, to speak of THE TRIBUNE as a Free-Love organ. We are rarely-perhaps never-moved to notice this falsehood. But, if we were impelled to notice it, we should never think of gravely adducing the facts which prove it a particularly inexcusable calumny. If we did so, there are blockheads so dense as to imagine that there must be some ground for a charge which we were impelled to treat thus seriously. The French proverb-"Whoso excuses, accuses," would (in spirit) filter through their muddy brains, and we should rather diffuse the calumny than extinguish it. So, if we were moved to notice a fresh repetition of it, we should say to the slanderer, "Sir, you lie, with deliberate intent to mislead, to injure and "defame!" That could not well be misunderstood. And it would do more to prevent a -Bad grammar, even for Tubby-Hook; but repetition of the slander than columns of proof and argument. At least, that it is our notion of the matter.

Let us try another illustration:

Horatio Seymour, just before the last Connecticut State Election, and when too late for at Bridgeport, wherein he stated as unquestionable facts that

I. "It will cost this year more than \$150,000, 000 to maintain an Army to keep the South 'in subjugation." II. "More than \$300,000,000 per year have

been wasted in order to uphold this policy of Reconstruction." III. "Now, \$400,000,000 [per annum] are

raised, and out of it the public creditor gets but \$100,000,000." -We have been careful to give Horatio Sey-

to these fellows, as we beg to inform Tubby- important election. Now, we will thank The Sun to answer categorically three questions: 1. Were these assertions, or either of them.

2. If not true, were they mistakes which a decently informed American statesman could

honestly fall into? 3. If neither of the above, what were they? -We have preferred to go our own way, trusting that The Sun would do likewise. That journal seems to prefer to cross our track somewhat eccentrically. We accept its choice, and only ask it to reserve exhibitions of its dexterity in turning corners for other occasions and meet us frankly, manfully.

Among the frightful phenomena which, according to the Blair-Seymour journals, will follow the election of Gen. Grant, we are chiefly startled by those predicted in a late number of The Richmond Enquirer. The Whites, we are told, are to be "inevitably reduced to the level "of the Negroes, whose native worship is the 'adoration of reptiles and the practice of ob-"scene rites, and cannibalism in all its horrible "details." As Gen. Grant will most probably be elected, we may reasonably anticipate the time when Mr. Barnum will supply Richmond with boas and cobras by contract-when missionaries will preach the gospel of the Holy Alligator on the banks of the Potomac-when the church-going bell will be replaced in Virginia by the resonnding tomtom-when the maidens of the Old Dominion will engage only in dances imported from Dahomey-when nakedness shall be the rule throughout her borders, and petticoats and pantaloons the exception, and when the editor of The Enquirer, having fatted his grandmother for the festivity, shall invite his whole family to partake of their ancestress, fried, broiled, roasted, or served in elegant simplicity upon a chafing-dish! Nor are we certain that even this moderate degree of civilization will be maintained. The editor of The Enquirer, with every fine feeling of his nature debauched by emancipation, may take it into his head not only to worship bulls and to practice fetish, but even to eat his grandmother raw! On the whole, to prevent so horrible a catastrophe, ought we not to restore human slavery in Virginia immediately?

The political views of Senator Miller of Georgia have been made a matter of considerable question. Being serenaded last week by the students of the Athens (Ga.) University, he responded as follows:

the students of the Athens (Ga.) University, he responded as follows:

"He thanked the gentlemen for the honor and the compliment; yet he felt assured that this demonstration was not due so much to his election as to the defeat of his opponent and the opponent of his colleague, and not so much to this defeat in itself as the glorious triamph which it heralded—the triumph of the supremacy of the Constitution and the Executive over the worst of all despotians—the despotism of a simple majority of the Congress. The latter meant war and trouble; the former meant peace and prospecity. He then adverted to his election and daties. When he recalled to mind his predecessors—Troup, Berrien, Dawson, Colquitt, and others—his own inexperience in legislation, he would gladly shrink from the task. When he remembered that a Senator heretofore had the benefit of the ability, learning, virtue, eloquence, and cooperative patriotism of such men as Houston and Rusk of Texas, Slidell, Benjamin, and Soule of Louisiana, Wm. L. Yancey of Alabams. Andrew Johnson and John Bell of Tennessee, Calhoun, Hayne, McDuffle, and Butler of South Carolina, Graham and Mangum of North Carolina, and a host of worthies from the Gld Dominion; when he remembered, also, that the seats of these distinguished men were now filled by carpet-baggers from New England, and scalawags from—nowhere—that he is the only representative, in the Senate, of intelligence, wealth, and virtue of the Southera people, he would most gladly shrink from the responsibility, for, when the Senatorial conflet is opened, he could but think that one blast upon the bugle-hern of Robert Toombs were worth a thousand such as his hum ble self. Yet with all these difficulties he could promise one thing; that is, fidelity. When tempted and tried—when pressed by majorities—if piedeg you, he said, this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as L."

Gov. Seymour is a master of the art of insinuating what he dare not assert and does not know, as well as of asserting what he ought to know to be untrue. We give, from his letter of acceptance, a few samples of his false insinuations:

He says the people ought to have "a clear "statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past 'eight years." This implies that no such statement has been made. The insinuation is incorrect. Although for three years the Administration has acted under Democratic and not Republican counsels, it is due to it to say that not a dollar has been expended that has not been accounted for in statements as minute as anybody had patience to read or inquire, and as clear as the ability of men far abler than Mr. Seymour could state them. If any one desires more minute information he has only to ask for it.

"Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional Hall new elements of discord and violence." Such are the terms in which ex-Gov. Seymour speaks of the return of the Southern States to the Union, and the readmission of loyal Southern members to those seats which Toombs, Davis, Orr, Bocock, Wade Hampton, and others, now at work trying to elect Seymour, vacated to join the Rebellion. If these unwashed and triumphant Rebels had resumed their seats, Gov. Seymour would have smiled for joy. These he would have styled "elements of peace and union." But when, instead of those States being represented by ex-Rebels, they come represented by men who have stood by the Union and who believe in freedom, and who have been elected by universal suffrage, the great Sham Donocrat weeps.

In order to demonstrate that fecundity of allusion so constantly exhibited by our cotemporary of The World, we beg leave to present the following accurate catalogue of celebrated persons, living or dead, mentioned by The World in a single article printed on the 17th inst. : SWINBURNE,

SCHILLER, MARTIN SCOTT. THE CAPITOLINE JOVE, ANDREW JOHNSON, ESCHYLUS. ALFRED TENNYSON, Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS, THE PURIES. COMMISSIONER WHITING. HEBCULES. PALLAS ATHENE, ACHILLES, AGAMEMNON, PELEUS. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. OVID, BRISEIS, GEN. GRANT.

THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE, GEORGE WILKES. -At this rate The World will exhaust all its classical and biographical dictionaries in a week. For its own sake we beg it to be a little more sparing of its erudition.

It is very little wonder that Northern men going South should take no more than a carpel bag, since they stand so light a chance of seeing their baggage again, or even of returning. However, some 1,200,000 carpet-baggers ander Gen. Grant contrived to stay South as long as they cared to, and some eight or ten thousand under Butler were kindly entertained by the Rebels at their own expense. After such illustrations who can complain of Southern hospitality?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE. SIR: Permit me to refer the inquirer, who, through your columns, seeks to find a "Scientific or Polytechnic School when German is substituted for Greek, and Modern Science for Mythology". to one which sims to afford the best facilities for a thorough education classical, sciotific, or commercial... The Collegiate and Polytechnic Inc. mour's exact words, just as reported for and ditute" of Brooklyn, N. Y. 1 am. very respectfully, Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 15, 1868.